Glad News Comes From a Minnesota Farm to the Three Stay at Home Generations That Live in a Little House Hidden in the Hollow of a Jersey Hill.

In a little hollow about two miles off the main road between Boonton and Butler, N. J., and about eight miles from each place there lives a centenarian who enjoys the distinction of being a great-grandmother to a great-grandmother. Not until vesterday did it become known that the sweet faced old lady, Mrs. Nancy Van Winkle, who all her life has lived in a little house at the base of Green Pond Mountain, could boast of being the leader of

seven living generations. f rural mail carrier went to the weather stained ramshackle house yesterday to deliver a bulky parcel and a letter, the first mail he had to deliver there in the three years the route has been established. Granny Van Winkle, who lives with her daughter, Mrs. Eliza Gordon, 84 years old; her granddaughter, Mrs. Jane Cudworth, 57, and John Cudworth, Mrs. Jane's husband, timidly confided to the mail carrier that they all were out of practice in reading and writing. And would he mind reading for them what the letter and parcel contained?

Thus it came to light-Granny herself hadn't the slightest idea of it-that Nancy Van Winkle is the great-grandmother of a great-grandmother. The letter bore the news of the birth on Christmas Day on a farm near Crookston, Minn., of Baby Vancy Van Winkle, the representative of the seventh generation of Van Winkles.

Four generations live in Minnesota. They onsist of Mrs. Eliza Romer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cudworth, who is 50; her laughter, Mrs. David Lee, 34; her grandlaughter, Mrs. Ernest Van Winkle, 18, and Baby Nancy.

The letter, which was a bulky one, containing several sheets of paper, had been written by Mrs. Romer, who left New Jersey with her husband, Henry Romer, to take up a home on a prairie wheat farm in the Red River Valley more than thirty years ago. It had been nearly twelve vears since she had written before. In he letter she said:

'I am writing this just after hearing that I am a great-grandmother. When the word came it flashed across my mind that when I left home in Jersey I had a great-grandmother too. Then I got to hinking if it were possible that 'Granny Van Winkle' was still alive. I had never heard of her death, although it must be ten or twelve years since I have written or heard a word."

The letter went on to tell all the ramifications of the Romer family Mrs. Romer herself, she said, was the mother of seven children, the grandmother of twelve and the great-grandmother of one.

"And do you know," she continued, "that the baby is a Van Winkle and they're going to call it Nancy. I asked them to do so in remembrance of Old Granny. I wonder if Ernest is a descendant of Granny's? He Jersey, and he might be. Who can tell?"
In addition to the story the letter contained a crisp twenty dollar bill and the package some articles of clothing, the wool in which, Mrs. Romer said, had been grown on their own farm.

grown on their own farm.

"Granny Van Winkle" is a pleasant faced old lady with faculties much imfaced old lady with faculties much impaired. She scarcely ever leaves her room, which is on the ground floor and opens out into the living room. Mrs. Gordon, who shares the room with her, is far more active and assists her daughter with the housework and in the care of the older lady. Mrs. Cudworth, who says she is 67 but does not look to be more than 50, has not a gray hair in her head. Mrs. Cudworth said:

lived all her life in these mountains. She will be 100 years old on the twelfth day of this month. She and grandpop were mar-ried when she was only 15 years old. They came here to live and grandpop used to burn charcoal and sell it to men who hauled it to Newark and Paterson. Mam [Mrs. Gordon] was born before they'd been married a year, and granny had seven sons besides. Two was killed in the war and the others all worked in the Boonton iren works when they was young men, but then the works shut down forty years ago they went West. Granny never met ago they went West. Granny never no of their wives or children. I suppose they re all dead now, but they've probably got children and grandchildren living. he was 16 and he got killed in the iron mines at Charlotteburg before I was born. Then man came back here to live with granny, and has lived with her ever since. Grandpop Van Winkle died when I was 12

"We three women folks got along all right alone till I was 16, and then I married too. None of granny's boys would live home, so John said he'd work the farm. and we settled here with mam and granny. hat's fifty-one years ago, and we've been

here ever since.

"Eliza, that's Mrs. Romer now, was born when John and I had been married about a year, and when she was 16 she got married too. Her and her man went West right away, and I ain't never seen any of her children. They had a hard time at first, I guess, but after a while they got along all right. Eliza used to write quite often at first, but none of us here ever had much schoolin' and we didn't answer her letters

"We always had to get some one else to write 'em for us," she added apologetically. Mrs. Cudworth was asked if she had had any other children besides Eliza and she answered that there was another daughter, now dead, and two sons, one in California and one in Texas.

Both boys are married too," she said, and I guess likely they're grandfathers by now, but I don't know, for neither of them have written in more'n ten years.

"They was good boys, though," she added quickly, "and sent me an' father money several times, but they've got their own to look out for now I suppose "

several times, but they've got their own to look out for now, I suppose."

Mrs. Cudworth could give no definite idea of how many of her own descendants were living besides the twenty-one from whom she had just heard in Minnesota. As to the number of living people who could trace their ancestry back to Mrs. Van Winkle, she knew less.

It was learned that neither Mrs. Van Winkle nor Mrs. Gordon had ever seen a larger town than Boonton or Butler, and that neither had been to either of these places for twenty years. Mrs. Cudworth had once ridden from Butler to Paterson, a distance of about twenty miles, on a railroad train, but this was the extent of her travels from home. None of the three old women had ever seen a telephone and the travels from home None of the three old women had ever seen a telephone and the two older ones had never beheld an automobile, although Mrs. Cudworth, who occasionally goes to town to market her eggs and poultry, had seen the devil wagons. The road on which the women live terminates at the Cudworth home. It would be impassable for an auto and almost so for any other vehicle. None of the old people had ever had her photograph taken. The mail carrier answered Mrs. Cudworth's letter to Mrs. Romer and asked her to send word of her brothers if she knew

where they were.

The four old people are in need of nothing.
Their simple wants are amply provided for by the sale of eggs, poultry and honey from the farm. Wood is still plentiful for burning, and the feed for the fowl and one cow, as well as a great deal for the family, is raised on the place.

New Judges in General Sessions.

Two of the newly elected Judges took 194ts in the Court of General Sessions yesorday. James T. Malone was in Part II. oseph Mulqueen in Part III. Judge Swann not on this month. He sat for a time

EMPLOYERS LIABILITY ACT. | NOT A SCAB JAIL, AFTER ALL Supreme Court, Divided & to d, Declared

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- By a bench divided 5 to 4 and each of the two sides someat split up on all except the main que tion the Supreme Court to-day held that

the so-called employers liability act, passed by Congress in June, 1906, was unconstitutional because it trenched upon the power of the States in the control of commerce within their own borders. The father of the bill was Representative Arthur L. Bates of Pennsylvania. Its object was to prevent interstate railroads from interpos-ing the fellow servant doctrine in suits for dath or injuries to their screen by ween at the

ing the fellow servant doctrine in suits for death or injuries to their employees as the result of the negligence of other employees by conferring on the Federal courts jurisdiction over such suits.

In two test cases brought in Tennessee and Kentucky the law was held to be unconstitutional because it embraced intrastate as well as interstate commerce. This view was sustained by a majority of the state as well as interstate commerce. This view was sustained by a majority of the court, but Justice White, who delivered the court's opinion, was supported in all his reasoning by Justice Day, while Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Peckham and Brewer, while concurring in the result, differed with their colleagues on some of the conclusions reached. Dissenting opinions were delivered by Justices Moody, Holmes and Harlan, the latter also speaking for Justice McKenna.

PILOT HALL DIES COMING IN. Was Worrying About His Sick Wife, Who

Was Better Yesterday. Pilot William Hall, who had gone aboard the steamship Muncaster Castle from Boston, off Sandy Hook Sunday night. was found dead yesterday morning. He was taking another pilot's turn in order to get back to see his wife, whom he left ill at home, 58 Berkeley place, Brooklyn. Hall retired about 10 o'clock at night and when the steward was sent to awaken him he was dead. He had suffered from heart

disease. Mrs. Hall, who had been suffering from the grip, was much improved yesterday. Hall left home Saturday morning. He was 61 years old and had five children—William C. Jr.; George E., Nora A., Warren A. and Sadie A.

COMMANDER HOSLEY DEAD. Who Took the Bry Dock Dewey to the Philippines.

Commander Harry H. Hosley, U. S. N. who commanded the fleet which towed the dry dock Dewey from Chesapeake Bay to Manila in 1906, died of heart disease yesterday in his room at the New York Yacht Club. He had been ill with the grip for about a week.

He was born in New Hampshire and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1875. He became a master in 1882 and a Lieutenant in 1889, a Lieutenant-Commander neutenant in 1889, a Lieutenant-Commander in 1899 and a Commander in 1904. His last post was that of Supervisor of the Harbor of New York, which he left temporarily to take the Dewey to the Philippines. He had a reputation as a navigator, and for that reason was selected to put through the big towing job. The route was laid out, but all the details of the trip were left to him.

The expedition left Maryland in December, 1905, the colliers Casar and Brutus towing the big, unwieldy dry dock and the Glacier and the tug Potomac acting as con-voys. It was a trip full of hardships. Six times the towlines snapped, and the job of picking up the tow again in heavy weather was anything but easy. The voyage, via the Suez route, was safely made, however, and the Dewey was made fast at her destination on July 10, 1906.

Commander Hosley was a member of the New York Yacht Club, the New York Athletic Club and the Lambs Club and the Naval Order of the United States. He leaves a widow and a daughter. leaves a widow and a daughter.

Obituary Notes

Edo I. Merselis, secretary and treasurer of the Paterson Savings Institution of Paterof the Faterson Savings Institution of Pater-son, N. J., died at his home, 349 Park avenue, that city, Sunday evening of acute pneu-monia. He was born in Clifton, N. J., Sep-tember 17, 1847. He entered the employ of the Paterson Savings Institution when it began business May 1, 1869, as a general elerk. He continued in the service and was to have been elected vice-president of the conserving the survived by his wife, a daughter, Mrs. Leslie Wan Wagoner, and a sister, Mrs. Annie M. Jarrabrant. The funeral will be held Wednesday afternoon.

Wednesday afternoon.

Dr. Robert W. Taylor was found dead yesterday morning at his home, 142 West Forty-eighth street. He was 65 years old and was born in England. He came to this country in his youth and was graduated from the College of Physicians. For a time he was professor of genito-urinary diseases at Coumbia, and later he taught in the University of Vermont. He was at one time visiting physician to Bellevue and the City hospitals. He wrote many books and was a member of societies here and abroad. He leaves a daughter, Mrs. Richard Walford of Forest Hill, N. J.

SUES PRESSMEN'S UNION. St. Louis Branch Wants to Live Up to Con-

tract With Employers. CINCINNATI. Jan. 8 .- The officials of St Louis Printing Pressmen's Union No. 6 to-day filed suit in the Common Pleas Court here against the International Printing Pressmen's Union and George L. Berry, president, asking that they be enjoined from using the funds of the international union to promote strikes for an immediate eight hour day. The St. Louis union charges that Berry, as president, has ordered a 10 per cent. assessment on the wages of every member of the union, the money to be used as a strike fund. They charge that the officials are using the \$80,000 now in the treasury of the international

They allege that the St. Louis union and other unions all over the country entered nto a contract to continue the pre of nine hours until January 1, 1909, and that they cannot consistently demand an eight hour day at once.

Typothetæ Firm Grants the 8 Hour Day It was announced yesterday by the New York locals of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union that the Hill Publishing Company, 505 Pearl street, one of the largest firms in the Typothetæ, had inaugurated the eight hour workday in its pressrooms. This was confirmed last evening at the office of the Typothetæ, 22 Union Scuare East. It was said that 32 Union Square East. It was said that the firm had promised the eight hour workday to the pressmen when the printers' general strike in book and job offices for the eight hour workday began two years ago. The pressmen decided then to stand by the firm and did not strike in sympathy, and in return the firm promised to grant the eight hour workday to the pressmen in two years.

James H. Hatch Gets a Union Job. James H. Hatch, former candidate for the job of New York State Commissioner of Labor, was elected yesterday president of the International Union of Upholsterers and Drapers. The headquarters of the organization, which had been in Chicago, will now be at 147 East Fitty-third street, which will also be the headquarters of the international executive committee

JANUARY DIVIDENDS

Why not invest a part in food for the hungry, clothing and fire for women and children suffering from cold, rent to save eviction while breadwinner is sick or out of work. We know over 2,000 families in distress. The need is urgent. Send \$1, \$10. \$100, and we will gladly report, if de-

sired, just how your gift is used. R. S. MINTURN, Treas. Room 211, No. 105 East 22d St. N. Y. Association for Improving the 1843 Condition of the Poor, 1907

RAYMOND STREET PRISONERS NEEDLESSLY PERTURBED.

They Heard Commissioner Coggey Was Going to Make It a Non-Union Hostelry and Came Near Walking Out—Probably Would but for Boot-the-Pup Finnegan

The 280 or more prisoners in the Raymond street jail have decided that after all they won't take off their aprons and quit just yet. They were quite het up yesterday and for a time there was talk of their walking out in a body, but the older heads among them counselled moderation and they decided to stay on the job a spell

Not long after this wise decision was reached information reached the jail that entirely justified those of the prisoners who had by their sensible talk prevented their more hotheaded fellows from quitting in a huff. It goes to show that if wise councils prevailed in labor circles the strike would soon become a thing of the past. It all happened this way: For a good many years Raymond street

jail has been synonymous with germs. It is even supposed that it was the inspiration for Edwin Markham's great poem en-titled "The Vermin in the Dark." However that may be the principal sport of Kings County Grand Juries for the last decade has been roasting Raymond street jail. If a Grand Jury didn't do a single thing else it never failed to take a wallop at that dear old landmark. It got so that a regular blank form was printed for the use of the Grand Juries, leaving only the dates and the months in which the Grand Juries were sitting to be filled in. While the exact wording is not at this moment at hand the substance is as familiar to New

Yorkers as the voice of John De Witt War-

ner. The monthly pronouncement used to run about like this: The Grand Jury has investigated the condition of the Raymond street jail and has the honor to report that it is flerce. The Grand Jury wouldn't keep its dog there if it had one, which it has—several, in fact. The Raymond street jail is a blot on the fair fame of the street it is named for. It ought to be taken out and drowned in corrosive

sublimate. It ought to be blown up with dynamite. It ought to be filled with celluloid and covered with kerosene and set fire to and the Fire Department previously chloreformed. It ought to be evaporated into the great free spaces of the stars. It ought to be buried in a coal mine in which there is about to be a firedamp explosion. And whoever is responsible for its present state should be hanged, drawn and quartered. excommunicated, boiled in oil, beheaded, broken on the wheel and then made to listen

to a message from T. R. to Congress. The Grand Jury fled shricking from this scene of horrors, holding its nose the while and falling on its collective face in its panicstricken haste to avoid the plague ridden spot. And if the Grand Jury should in the immediate future sicken and perish, as seems only too probable, it desires that the public should know that it dies a martyr to its duty

On New Years' Day the control of the Raymond street jail passed from the county of Kings to the city of New York and Corrections Commissioner Coggey jumped in the very first day upon his task of regenerating the jail. The first thing he did was to bounce about all the keepers who had for years sprinkled chloride of lime on the visiting grand juries. He aired everything that he could and set the scrubbers to work. Now he has asked the scrubbers to work. Now he has asked the Board of Estimate to transfer to his department \$50,000 of the much larger sum received from the sale of the old Kings county penitentiary. With this he proposes to renovate the Raymond street establishment from top to bottom. Of course, if he does it, there's a big stack of those grand jury blanks that won't be good for anything but waste paper, but good for anything but waste paper, but be says he means business all the same.

he says he means business all the same.
"If I get the money I need I'm going to
make Raymond street jail as clean and
sweet and healthy as the Tombs," said the
Commissioner last night. Well, all the Commissioner's activity Well, all the Commissioner's activity made a big stir among the inmates of the jail and somehow or other word went round that the eight hour rule touching the employees of the jail had been abolished and that every man had to work twelve hours. This came in time to the Central Labor Union's ears. The union was much perturbed about it and set an inquiry on foot at once The pricepage in the jail were even at once. The prisoners in the jail were even more distressed at the news and threats of quitting and walking out began to be

frequently heard.

Chief among the malcontents was Tony
Farrari. It will be recalled that Mr. Farrari is the ex-Borough Hall bootblack who
was arrested considerably over a year ago
for sending a Black Hand letter to Bird S. Coler threatening him with the Demo-cratic nomination for Governor. Every-body is familiar with the battle of the handwriting experts that has raged ever since, experts for the defence contending that Farrari couldn't write, experts for the prosecution testifying just as positively that specimens of handwriting admittedly writ-ten by Farrari were in the handwriting of a man who could write. Owing to this conflict in expert testimony two juries have already disagreed and Farrari still awaits

trial.

Well, anyhow, Farrari, as soon as he got the twelve hour rumor was heard to say that this was no scab jail and that if the Commissioner didn't toe the mark he was in favor of walking right out then and there. Several prisoners who are awaiting trial for murder expressed themselves as being fully in accord with the view of Mr. Farrari. On the other hand Mr. Boot the Pup Finne-On the other hand Mr. Boot the Pup Finnegan, who before many weeks will be tried for stealing a loaf of stale bread and who would like to spend the cold winter at the workhouse, said that they shouldn't be too hasty in a matter of such importance. He was in favor of waiting until the facts could be absolutely established. So some said one thing and others others and while the matter was still under discussion word matter was still under discussion word came that the twelve hour talk was all

wind.

The prisoners heard just what Commissioner Coggey told a Sun reporter last night, namely, that all civil service employees were under the eight hour law ployees were under the eight hour law but that in case of emergency they were liable, like the police or firemen, to extra duty. This had been the case at the Rayduty. This had been the case at the Raymond street jail. Some of the men had been sick and Warden McLaughlin and Deputy Warden Kane had been obliged to ask some of the others to work overtime for a few days.

Mr. Farrari, on learning this, said that of course he had no desire uselessly to embarrass the Commissioner and that as this put things in a new light he would

this put things in a new light he would stay awhile longer.

As for Mr. Boot the Pup Finnegan, he went around smilingly for some hours saying: "I told you so."

Delaney Dich't Know Fagley.

Richard Delauey, an Eighth avenue undertaker, whose name was mentioned in a fraud order proceeding against C. R. Fagley recently, says he didn't have anything to do with Fagley's scheme of selling tips on the races and denies that he knows the man. Fagley told the Post Office inspectors that Delaney was one of two horse owners who gave him tips about the condition of entries. Later he admitted that he didn't get any inside information at all.

Jackson's Bill in Ouster Suit Stands

Justice Davis of the Supreme Court denied yesterday the application of E. L. Richards, as personal counsel for Mayor McClellan, for an order requiring Attorney General Jackson to render a more specific bill of particulars in the suit brought to oust the Mayor from office. Justice Davis says that he thinks Jackson has complied with all the legal requirements.

Men's Overcoats and Suits Reduced from \$15, \$16. \$17, \$18, \$20, \$22, \$25, 7

A great surplus stock caused by an unusual season has brought about these tremendous price concessions—a stock that must be disposed of at once no matter how great the sacrifice. And you will better appreciate these phenomenal savings when you know that every garment is the product of our own manufacturing organization.

Nothing more need be said.

WM. VOGEL & SON

Broadway

Secretary and the secretary to the second of the second of

Houston Street

THE TROUBLE WITH THE ARMY

NOT LARGE ENOUGH TO FOLLOW THE FLAG, SAYS COL. GLENN.

Our Pacific Possessions Insufficiently Pro teeted, He Tells D. A. R., Though He's Not Raising a Scare-Plain Talk About Conditions Which Keep Officers Out

Lieut.-Col. Edwin F. Glenn, speaking to the New York city chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which met esterday afternoon at Sherry's, told some plain facts about the army and conditions which are driving officers out of it.

Mrs. Donald McLean, president-general of the organization, had heard some nice things said about her and had responded in kind, when Lieut.-Col. Glenn was introduced. He assured the audience that the Daughters were not the only ones who loved Mrs. McLean. "The United States Army loves her as

well," he said, "and if we had our way she should be Secretary of War. Personally I should nominate her for a still higher position, knowing that no matter how strenuous were its duties she could easily fill them. Unfortunately, however, an unwritten law stands in the way."

Having dealt thus with the subject of Love he turned his attention to the other two things, which "greater than all things are," and spoke of War. By means of the "Opera Bouffe War" of

1898, he said, we had acquired a bunch of trouble in the shape of the Philippines. Cuba and Porto Rico. In his opinion th time had not yet come even to think of giving up the control of Cuba: first, because as far as his experience went, no people of Cuban or Spanish blood seemed to be able to respect personal liberty or the property rights of others; second, because the island was directly in the pathway of the United States to Panama, and third, because a large proportion of the property owners in Cuba are Americans.

"In the twin harbors midway between the Bering Sea and Seattle," he continued, "one of which is known as the Dutch harbor, we haven't a single gun, ship, or fortification of any kind. Should there be a war, we could not hold the Philippines against Japan. In Hawaii, which is the key to the Pacific, we have one small batallion of 200 men. Japan has several regiments there, ostensibly unarmed.

of the Pacific. England has the best chance because she is mistress of the seas. Japan stands next in the order of probability, and the United States third.

Our men," he went on, "need four years in a temperate climate to recuperate from a period of two years in the tropical service. But how can this be accomplished with one regiment in Alaska and only fourteen at home to relieve the fifteen stationed in the Philippines and the West Indies?

"Since 1893 the Seventeenth Infantry has

spent six years and nine months in Cuba and three years and three months at home. My own regiment, the Twenty-third Infanry, has been in camp for eight months at Jamestown, and if you know anything about conditions there you know that it was not possible for the men to have their families with them. I have not seen my own family in four months, and I do not expect to see them for two years more, for we are under orders to sail from San Francisco for Maorders to sail from nila on February 5.

nila on February 5.

"In my regiment only one in ten of the married men is to be accompanied by his wife. Why, the army officer doesn't as a rule see his babies until they are four or five months old. Things have gotten to such a pass that officers are resigning in large numbers, and where every person who had a West Point appointment in his gift used to have from ten to a hundred applicawhich are going begging."

Conditions of living in the Philippines, he

said, were such that it was practically im-possible for a refined American woman to live there. "The American soldier," said Col. Glenn

"The American soldier," said Col. Glenn, gravely, "will not seek to avoid or evade any duty, nor will he or any member of his family cry out or complain of any hardships, however severe they may be, so long as they are the legitimate result or attending circumstances of his profession.

"But there comes a time in the life of the a soldier when an obligation rests upon him to explain to his own people and to the country conditions that affect him and the army—conditions that threaten his very existence.

"This time has long since passed with our army. Further delay is causing the conour army. Further delay is causing the condition to be exaggerated, and attempted remedies but aggravate the situation.

"We of the army think that our country's attention should be forcibly called to the fact that it has become a world Power in the broad sense of the world, that this status brings with it new conditions and new duties and that one of the most im-portant of these is so to increase the army that it will be a sure resource under all

The infantry force should be doubled It should be large enough to perform ordi-nary police duties in time of peace without at the same time and in the process de-

"It should be of such strength that it can be made efficient for all duties that may properly devolve upon it. This cannot be accomplished when units are kept constantly on the move." The Colonel then urged the women who heard him to "talk about all this whenever they had the opportunity."

SCHWAB AT NAVY DEPARTMENT. Talks With the Secretary About the Progress of Work on Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- Charles M. Schwab. president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, was at the Navy Department to-day and had a conference with Secretary Metcalf had a conference with Secretary Metcalf in regard to the action of the Department recently in granting an advance of \$200,000 to the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, which built the armored cruisers South Dakota and California. The Union Iron Works was recently bought by the Bethlehem Steel* Company. Mr. Schwab also talked with Secretary Metcalf about the progress of the work on naval vessels at the San Francisco yards, which has been hampered recently by the high price of labor and the recent financial stringency. Mr. Schwab is on his way to Cuba on business.

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But we are collecting small and "broken lots" of suits and offering them from \$4 to \$8 less than regular prices. These garments are absolutely without defect and there is a broad choice of sizes.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY ASTOR PLACE & FOURTH AVE.N.Y

ALDRICH'S CURRENCY BILL. It Provides for an Emergency Issue Not to

Exceed \$250,000,000. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- Senator Aldrich's bill authorizing the issue of emergency currency notes to prevent financial stringency was completed to-day and will be presented to the Finance Committee for consideration and approval ito-morrow. The date of its introduction into the Senate will depend on the action of the committee, but it is certain to be introduced before the end of the week,

perhaps to-morrow afternoon. While the details of the bill are being guarded from publicity by the few Senators who know them, it can be said that it is drawn along the lines heretofore indicated in Washington despatches to THE SUN. It provides for an emergency issue not to exceed \$250,000,000, the notes being taxable the rate of 6 per cent posed for the purpose of compelling the reirement of the notes whenever the emergency which compels the issue has passed It was believed by those who had to do with the framing of the bill that a tax of 7 or 8 per cent. might have the effect of preventing banks from issuing emergency currency and thus defeating the central object of the

The securities which the bill authorizes the Treasury to accept as collateral for the issue of the emergency currency are defined as bonds of the standard required by fined as bonds of the standard required by the savings bank by the laws of Massachu-setts and New York. A committee con-sisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasurer of the United States and the Comptroller of the Currency is invested with authority to determine when the ne-cessity exists for the emergency notes and how and in what amount they may be ishow and in what amount they may be is sued. In the opinion of the framers of the measure it was better to place this authority

in the hands of such a committee instead of in the hands of one official only. The currency notes to be authorized by the bill are to be of the same size and appearance as the existing United States and national bank notes. It is the intent of the bill to give these notes as far as possible the same force, strength and legality as United States and national bank notes, and there is a feeling among the Senators who have been instrumental in framing the bill that the safeguards they have provided will produce an immediate feeling of confidence throughout the country in the stability of the proposed new currency.

There is nothing in the measure to authorize the legalization of clearing house certificates or the employment of clearing

tificates or the employment of clearing house machinery in determining the manner and scope of any emergency issue. It is understood that Speaker Cannon has expressed approval of the measure and that if the bill is passed by the Senate the Speaker will be ready to use his powerful influence to have it put through the House in the shortest possible time.

The draft of the proposed measure was read to-day by Senator Aldrich to Republican members of the Finance Committee and to a few leading Senators not connected with that committee. It was said to-day that the Democratic members might introduce a financial bill of their own.

LAND FRAUD CASE REVERSED.

Supreme Court Sets Aside Former Congressman Williamson's Conviction. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- The Supreme Court to-day reversed the conviction of former Representative John Newton Williamson of Oregon, convicted of complicity

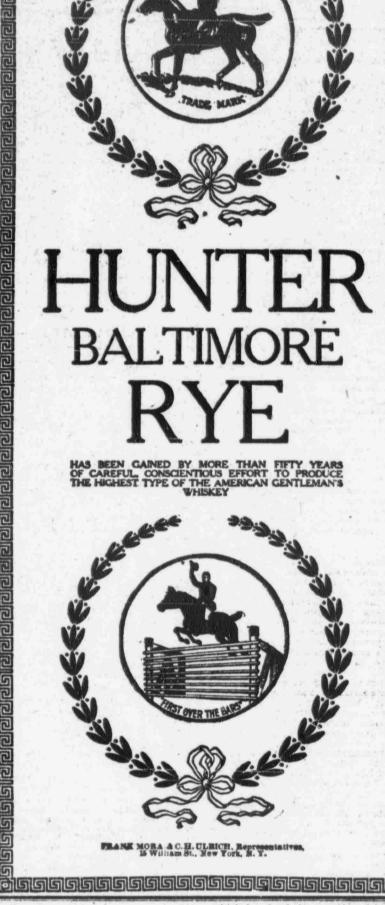
in the Oregon land frauds.

This conclusion was based on the error of the trial court in holding that the timber and stone acts under which the offences were committed required affidavits for proof of final entry. The law, the Court said, contained no such requirement and the land office had no power to write into it such regulations. As this was a fundamental error, the judgment of conviction must be reversed. must be reversed.

The decision in this case will probably have a serious effect on the prosecutions of such of the land fraud cases as have not yet been tried and depend on a similar state of affairs. The case was remanded for a new trial. While the Department of Justice has not yet determined what action it will take in pressing a new trial, it is unlikely that the case will go any further.

Movements of Naval Vessels. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.- The battleship New braska has arrived at San Diego and the colliers Abarenda and Brutus at Rio de Janeiro.

The tank ship Azethusa has sailed from Para for Pernambuco, the collier Saturn from San Francisco for Magdalena Bay, the collier Sterling from Para for Rio de Janeiro and the destroyer Preble from San Francisco for San Diego.



THE

CROWNING REPUTATION

GOVERNMENT OF CANAL ZONE. ! Mr. Mann Introduces a Bill Which Abolishes the Canal Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- Mr. Mann of Illinois, a member of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, who has taken much interest in the Panama Canal, to-day introduced a bill providing for the Government of the Canal Zone and

for the construction of the canal. The first section denominates the territory ceded by the Republic of Panama to the United States as the Canal Zone and the name of the canal as the Panama Canal. Until otherwise provided by Congress all military, civil and judicial power of the United States in the Canal Zone shall be vested in such persons as the President shall appoint and under direction of such department as the President shall desig-nate the danal shall be constructed. Pernate the canal shall be constructed. Persons employed in the civil or military service may be designated for work on the canal and salaries to be paid may be fixed by the President. But from such salary shall be deducted any official salary paid to the appointee, and no person holding a judicial position may also hold an executive position. A chief engineer, governor, chief and member of a Supreme Court council, are authorized to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Appeals may be taken to

of the Senate. Appeals may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States from judgments of the court of the Canal Zone. All moneys received in connection with the government and control of the canal shall be paid into the Treasury and no moneys shall be expended on the canal or for governmental purposes on the Canal Zone save in pursuance to appropriations

by Congress.

The Isthmian Canal Commission shall cease and determine on July 1, 1998, and its powers shall be conferred upon such persons as may be detailed, appointed or designated by the President in accordance with this act. All laws and treaties relating the constitution are extended over the Canal to extradition are extended over the Canal Zone, which for this purpose shall be con-sidered as an organized Territory of the

United States.
It is declared in the bill that authority is hereby given for the procurement, use and maintenance of each and everything necessary for the complete construction, maintenance and operation of said canal from deep water to deep water.

GRAFT IN GOVERNMENT INK. Two Men Indicted for Conspiracy to De-

fraud Uncle Sam Out of \$75,000. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.-Edwin M. Van Dyck, former chief of the ink division of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. and Victor G. Bloede, president of the Victor G. Bloede Company of Baltimore, were indicted to-day by the Grand Jury for con-spiracy to defraud the Government out of spiracy to derraud the Government out of between \$70,000 and \$75,000 in connection with the sale of ink to the bureau by the Bloede company. Bond was fixed in the sum of \$18,000. Neither Van Dyck nor Bloede were in the city to-day, but their counsel promised that both would give

themselves up to-morrow.

The indictment charges that Van Dyck, in his capacity as chief of the ink division in his capacity as chief of the ink division of the bureau, and Bloede, as president of the Bloede company, entered into an agreement whereby the Bloede company was to pay to Van Dyck a certain percentage on all money paid the firm by the Government for inks sold to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Van Dyck resigned as chief of the ink division in J. ne, 1905.

STANDARD'S \$28,000,000 FINE.

empany Gets Permission to File a Brief

in the Supreme Court. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- Counsel for the Standard Oil Company to-day obtained permission from the Supreme Court to file a def in the case to be argued to-morrow

which involved the question raised by the company in the case now pending before the Federal Court of Appeals at Chicago, in which the fine of \$28,400,000 was imposed by Judge Landis last summer, namely that the indictments were illegal because they were returned under the Elkins act, which had been repealed by the Hepburn

The case is that of the Great Northern Railway, which was fined \$15,000 for granting concessions on shipments of pats from Minneapolis to Seattle. It is the under-standing that counsel at Chicago will ask the Court of Appeals to certify the Standard Oil case up to the Supreme Court without reviewing, as has been done in a few cases in the past, in order to dispose of both case

DOCTOR'S ORDER WAS: 'CUTICURA'

For a Bad Case of Eczema on Child -Suffered for Three Months-Disease Reached a Fearful State - Pain and Itching were Terrible.

CURED AFTER OTHER PRESCRIPTIONS FAILED

"When I was small I was troubled with eczema for about three months. It was all over my face and covered nearly was all over my face and covered nearly all of my head. It reached such a state that it was just a large scab all over, and the pain and itching were terrible. I doctored with an able physician for some time and was then advised by him to use the Cuticura Remedies which I did and I was entirely cured. I have not been bothered with it since, I used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment but do not know exactly how much was but do not know exactly how much was used to complete the cure. I can safely say that Cuticura did a lot for me. Miss Anabel Wilson, North Branch, Mich., Oct. 20, 1907."

ITCHING CURED

With Cuticura Remedies in Three Days After Six Months of Suffering.

"I suffered fully six months. The trouble began on my arms in little red pimples and it was not long before it was all over my red pimples and it was not long before it was all over my body, limbs, face, and hands. It was so bad that I could not rest hight or day and during the six months, I did not get a good night's sleep. I doctored for three or four months and spent at least twenty dollars trying to find a cure but none could be found. Then I saw the Cuticura Remedies advertised, and the next day I purchased some for eventy-the cents. I purchased some for sevenity-five cents at the druggist's. I used them and I was relieved of the itching in three days, and I have never had a sign of any skin disease since. The Cuticura Remedies are the only remedies to use for skin diseases, they have cured me and they will cure others in the same way. J. W. Bloom, R. R. Telegrapher, Holloway, Mich., Nov. 20 and Dec. 29, 1906."

Cuticura Remedies are guaranteed absolutely pure under the United States Food and Drugs Act.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap (25c.) to Cleans the Skin-Cuticura Cintiment (36c.), or list its Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent (36c.), or in the jorn of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60 to Purify the Blood. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass.